

# The JFK Assassination, Episode 24

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2P0B0WN0zFM> (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2P0B0WN0zFM>)

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In this series of short videos, FFF president Jacob Hornberger summarizes and details the circumstantial evidence pointing toward the U.S. national-security state as the orchestrator of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Watch the entire series <https://www.fff.org/freedom-in-motion/videos/series/the-national-security-states-assasination-of-jfk/>. Go to the podcast <https://directory.libsyn.com/shows/view/id/jfkassassination>.

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I'm Jacob Hornberger president of the future of Freedom Foundation and this is episode 24 of my series on the JFK assassination in discussing the war that was taking place between President Kennedy and the national security establishment it's necessary of course to talk about Southeast Asia the Pentagon the CIA were convinced that the Communists were bent on taking control of Southeast Asia as part of the supposed worldwide communist conspiracy to take over the United States and the rest of the world a conspiracy that was supposedly based in Moscow now the Communists were trying to take control over Laos and the CIA and the Pentagon were pressuring President Kennedy to send troops into Laos well the last thing that Kennedy wanted was to embroil the United States in the land war in Asia and he had seen what had happened to the French over in Vietnam so he resisted this pressure and he ended up entering into an agreement with the Soviet Union to have a coalition government in Laos that included Communists and of course this made Kennedy even more suspect in the eyes of the national security establishment because remember in their eyes this was a war to the finish and that you could not give an inch on the communists so they totally disapproved of what what Kennedy had done to resolve the crisis and Laos well Kennedy ends up essentially succumbing to the pressure to send troops into Vietnam remember at this point Kennedy as I indicated earlier was still pretty much a standard cold warrior he had bought into this notion that the Communists were coming to get us so he ends up sending troops thousands of troops into Vietnam but he makes clear with them that they are not to engage in combat again that's the last thing he wanted was to Umbro the United States and to a war in Vietnam and so he limited these soldiers to an advisory

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he limited these soldiers to an advisory capacity and I think they reached somewhere in the neighborhood of 14,000 troops all right now we jump ahead to where we left off in the last episode where for the Cuban Missile Crisis President Kennedy achieves this monumental breakthrough he realizes he comes with a realization that this whole Cold War mindset is a bunch of bull and ironically Nikita Khrushchev the premier of the Soviet Union reached the exact same conclusion why'd they do that well they both realize they had come within an inch of all-out nuclear war if Kennedy had succumbed to the pressure that the military and the CIA were putting on him to attack Cuba during the Cuban Missile Crisis drop bombs invade there is virtually no doubt that there would have been an all-out nuclear war between the two powers and most of us would not even be living today and if we were we'd still be living under the radiation from that all-out nuclear war both men realized the horrific consequences of what happened and how close they came to doing that and they both realize this is not worth it and so they both began this remarkable joint approach toward peace now this is not something you're going to read about in your in your public school textbooks or even in your mainstream newspapers this is something that the national security establishment has never wanted the American people to know that this that there was this breakthrough by Kennedy as well as by Khrushchev

and then the monumental war that took place as a result of it it was really a war over the future direction of America it was it was a conflict divisions visions that were absolutely opposite of one another and Kennedy throws the gauntlet down on June 10th

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throws the gauntlet down on June 10th 1963 five five months or so six months before he was assassinated and he gives a speech at American University that is one of the most remarkable speeches in presidential history I mean I highly recommend it you can watch it and you can read it it's called the peace speech and you could just google a peace speech American University in the speech he just throws the gauntlet down and he just says the cold war has come to an end it's over and we're going to peacefully coexist with the Soviet Union yes we realize that they have a different philosophy but keep in mind that we were partners in World War two and if we could work together there we can work together now despite our differences philosophically politically economically and so he said we can even work together well and he even even sort of threw a slap in the face at one of the chairmen one of the members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General Curtis LeMay remember he's the guy that that called the Cuban Missile Crisis the biggest defeat in US history where Kennedy says we don't want a pox Americana you know this is this international peace through American force of arms well that was a phrase that LeMay had used favorably in one of his addresses and now the thing about this speech is that Kennedy didn't consult with the military he didn't consult with the CIA he didn't tell him what he was going to do he just did it and he essentially said this thing's over now from the standpoint of the US military establishment this was a dramatic change and there had been this war going on between Kennedy and the national security establishment over how to deal with the so-called communist threat but here Kennedy had achieved a breakthrough this wasn't arguing over how the Cold

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this wasn't arguing over how the Cold War should be managed or how the crises should be managed he was saying no more Cold War now remember that the reason that the United States the federal government was converted to a national security state after World War Two was because of this cold war that they were getting ready to wage against their old world war two partner and Ally the Soviet Union in fact when Truman was was thinking about doing this this this monumental revolutionary conversion of the federal government from a limited government Republic to a national security state somebody said well in order to do this you're gonna have to scare hell out of the American people because they understood that fear was necessary for this thing well you know doesn't take a rocket scientist to figure out that if you're gonna end the Cold War what do you need the national security state yeah anymore for remember that was the justification for the conversion and this was close enough in time where people still had lived under a limited government republic so they they would have naturally been thinking well if we don't have a cold war anymore why do we need this big standing military force why do we need the CIA why do we need the the NSA so Kennedy was not only threatening the vision of these people he was threatening the very existence of their institution but most important the way they perceived Kennedy's move was surrender I mean this this was it that he Kennedy obviously in their eyes didn't understand the magnitude of this threat that you cannot peacefully coexist with communists that was their mindset that this is a war to the finish and that what Kennedy was essentially doing through this policy was going to be resulting in disarmament surrender and defeat to the Communists now Kennedy goes one step further the next night he delivers a national TV address defending Martin Luther King in

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address defending Martin Luther King in the civil rights movement well this was this was the the other gauntlet he was turning down because the national security establishment including the FBI which had essentially become a part of the national security establishment in many respects they were convinced that Martin Luther King in the civil rights movement were communists in fact they they believed that that the civil

rights movement was the the tip of the spear of the communist movement that was coming to take over the world and take over the United States that the the purpose of the civil rights movement was to create chaos and strife and crisis just to make things ready for when the communists came in and took over the federal government so here is Kennedy saying well we need to respect the rights of this movement and we need to protect the rights of this which is essentially saying we need to protect the rights of these communists who were coming over to take over America so he's ending the Cold War and he's defending the tip of the spear of the of the so-called communist movement then he goes another step further and he proposes a nuclear test ban treaty now what this treaty would do was stop nuclear testing in the atmosphere you can just open air nuclear testing which is what the Pentagon was doing in the CIA they they were blowing up nuclear bombs and and just in into the atmosphere it's really no different from what they're complaining about North Korea having been doing remember North Korea was blowing up nuclear bombs on top of the ground and US officials got all upset about it well this is what the US was doing at the time exact same thing and Kennedy proposes to stop it and the the Pentagon and the CIA they are they're saying well how can we win a nuclear war how can we fight a nuclear war if we're not testing our weapons and they they oppose this this idea and so did Congress remember Kennedy is now far ahead of the curve here and he's far

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ahead of the curve here and he's far ahead of the American people with with this breakthrough this insight that the Cold War is a bunch of bull and so what Kennedy does he starts traveling around the country he didn't try to lobby Congress or at least he didn't try very hard what his strategy was to change the mind of Congress in favor of this treaty was to go out and convince Americans and then Americans would convince the chameleons in the in the in the Congress to change your position because as we all know when the when the change of the color takes place in public opinion that's when the chameleons in Congress changed their positions to and Kennedy understood that so we went out started giving a series of speeches and support of this and he convinced Americans that it was a good thing to stop these tests and so they pressured Congress and then the chameleons in Congress changed her position and Kennedy got the nuclear test ban treaty but in the eyes of the national security establishment Kennedy is disarmed in America so he's ending the Cold War he's he's protecting this communist spear in the civil rights movement and now he's disarming America then he issues in order to start withdrawing troops out of Vietnam and he begins with a thousand troops out of the 14,000 or so now remember all these were advisers they were told not to engage in combat and there was very few casualties because of that reason Kennedy's position was look this is their war we will help them you know advise them train them or whatever but we will not fight this war for them and well it by the time he reaches the breakthrough though he says you know what the US has no no role in this at all but he recognized as a politician that he was very far ahead of the American people here in this in this insight so he just orders them to pull out 1,000 troops but he tells aides that as soon as he wins the the presidential election in 64 he's going to pull the rest of him out so this this is the scene that is

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out so this this is the scene that is confronting the national security establishment they were absolutely livid and from their standpoint they are now faced with the worst decision worst choice in their lives because now they're convinced that this man who they were convinced where it was a philanderer playing around with women bye-bye all as far as they were concerned he may have been being blackmailed he was having an affair for example with a Mafia dons girlfriend you know who's to know that he that someone wasn't blackmailing it into disarming America and essentially surrender in America to the Communists but in any event you know when you add it all up the Cuban Missile Crisis the the the Bay of Pigs the operation Northwoods rejection and so forth Kennedy was perceived as weak cowardly and worst of all a traitor now if you go to Google Dallas Morning News advertisement JFK November 22nd 63 you'll see this this advertisement in the Dallas Morning News where it calls Kennedy a traitor and soft on communism I mean it is a vicious advertisement and then do the same thing on the word flyer on the same day because they were the right wing was was passed not a flower that said the same thing that this is a traitor now and soft on communism now we all know what happens to traitors now I'm not saying that the military the CIA funded

those two things the flyer of the ad what I'm saying is is that they added the flyer reflected the mindset of the national security establishment now Kennedy was well aware of the dangers he faced he was he knew he was confronting the most powerful part of the federal government he knew what the pressure was and he knew what the dangers were well aware of them for one thing he had listened to President Eisenhower his

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listened to President Eisenhower his predecessor deliver his farewell address where Eisenhower told the American people look there's no question we've got a new way of life here with an end he called it the military-industrial complex but he was talking about the national security establishment the deep state whatever label you want to put on this gigantic permanent ever-growing military establishment secretive intelligence agency with the power to assassinate and detain people and torture people and then an NSA with the power to spy on people conduct secret surveillance and so forth I mean these are all powers inherent to a totalitarian regime these are exactly the types of things the Soviet Union was engaged in Eisenhower said in his farewell address yeah there's no question we've got this different way of life and his huge arms industry as well no he was a standard cold warrior he said well but this is necessary he bought into that notion that it's necessary for the u.s. to adopt a totalitarian type structure in order to fight a totalitarian like structure like the Soviet Union but he says we should never forget the dangers that are involved here that this apparatus this governmental apparatus is a very very severe threat to our freedoms our liberties and our democratic processes that's eyes and I were talking and Kennedy was there listening to that now later Kennedy read a book called seven days in May that posited this this idea of a coup a military coup in this country cuz of an income what they perceived to be an incompetent president who was leading America to disaster and Kennedy recognized the danger of this and so he had friends in Hollywood make this novel into a movie and the Pentagon was furious because Kennedy was using the White House letting them use the White House for filming the movie and it's a great movie with Burt Lancaster and Kirk Douglas but it reflects that how where Kennedy was of the danger here of the national security establishment and then

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national security establishment and then if we jump ahead for example to ten years to the chilis a coup it's very revealing it reflects a lot of this mindset that you've got a situation where you've got a socialist president that befriending the Soviet Union just like like like Kennedy wasn't and for that matter just as his Arbenz was in Guatemala before they they went in there for a regime change operation and the Chilean military was the military establishment the military intelligence establishment was very reluctant to get involved in a coup they you know the people of Chile had elected this socialist named Salvador Allende and the u.s. said no this man has to go he is a threat to US national security and he is a threat to your national security and so the commanding general of the entire Chilean Armed Forces man named Rene Schneider said no we in this country we got a constitution and it doesn't provide for a coup as a means of removing the President and and the US position was national security is at stake that your Constitution is not a suicide pact your country is going down into this day there are conservatives who support the coup on that basis that if they hadn't done the coup the country would have gone down to the Communists so they the CIA orchestrates an assassination kidnapping of Schneider and it was technically a kidnapping but there was no question that he was going to have to be assassinated and because what else could they do with him and so sure enough he fights back during the kidnapping attempt and he's he's killed he's assassinated and the CIA tried to cover up their role in this thing they were paying off people and so forth but it finally came out that the CIA had orchestrated the the kidnapping that resulted in the assassination and then the Chilean military was ready to do the coup as they were as time was going on but the Chilean military had to reach

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but the Chilean military had to reach the mindset that when their own president is a threat to national security a grave threat that they have the duty to do this even though the Constitution doesn't provide it and that's the mindset that was facing the u.s. national security establishment that they've got a president here that is a grave threat to national security by the policies he's adopting and so now they're faced with the terribly uncomfortable task of deciding what to do should they let the country go down or should they save the country by engaging in a regime change operation

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